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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORTER.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a30-5]

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[a135]

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Length on Keel-Blocks, Breadth at Entrance, Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.
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1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

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The Floating Sheers, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.
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[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

On March 24th, at Hankow, the wife of E. D. FINGER, of a son.
On March 25th, at Shanghai, the wife of G. R. SLOWE, of a son (survived only a few hours).
On March 29th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. WATT, a daughter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. AITKEN return sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent sad bereavement.

[553]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGNES ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4TH, 1911.

We have already commented on the fact that every time any diplomatic friction arises anywhere there is sure to be at least one publicist ready to point the finger of accusation at Japan. It was so in the case of the Russo-Chinese trouble and in the United States Mexico affair, although in this last incident it almost seemed as if Japan had been dragged in to cause the trouble. All this gives Japan's foreign policy a very profound appearance and causes remarks about the "Crafty Oriental" — remarks which sound all the more ridiculous when we find the Japanese themselves censuring their Government for a lack of wisdom in its foreign policy.

—

Mr. K. J. Andes has been appointed acting Commissioner of Customs at Nanning.

The secretaries to the Coronation Committee are Messrs. P. S. Jameson, F. J. Macgregor and A. Temperley.

Judge Thayer of the United States Court for China leaves for home on the 17th April, and will be absent from Shanghai about six months.

Mr. J. F. Olsen, who has been Commissioner at Canton, is to succeed Mr. H. M. Hillier, as Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, and will leave for the North this week.

from any secret, well-laid plans. No incident gave a better view into the shallowness of Japan's diplomacy than the statement made by the Foreign Minister that there was no room to form a reciprocal tariff convention with Great Britain. The remark, we believe, was made in all innocence; it was not intended as a gibe or as a threat; as it seems to have been considered in many quarters. It was simply made as a statement of fact to which the Foreign Minister evidently thought no exception could be taken. He, of course, displayed an utter ignorance of Great Britain's fiscal arrangements with other Powers when he so rapidly concluded that a free-trade country having nothing to offer could expect to receive nothing but the same mistake has been made by even more eminent statesmen, Englishmen to boot. Therefore it seems rather as if too great claims for Japan are made when it is asserted that she is a kind of conspirator with Russia for the undoing of China. No doubt if there are any pickings going, Japan will be quite ready to see she gets her share, but there is no reason to think she is going out of her way to upset China. Indeed, there is a certain amount of evidence that Russia's doings are looked upon with suspicion by Japan. This suspicion may, of course, be directed towards seeing that Russia does not get more than her fair share of the spoils or does nothing to damage Japan's interests in Manchuria. On the whole, however, it would appear that Japan is not so much in Russia's confidence as many people think. It has been stated in Japan that Russia's policy is deeper than appears; that she is merely using the question of treaty rights to obtain a stronger economic hold on North China and Mongolia. A Japanese publicist, in the columns of one of Japan's foremost papers, warns the Japanese that Russia is making a bid for the trade of North China; that she is going to open up Mongolia with railways, obtain concessions for mining rights, and generally make herself at home, just as she formerly did in Manchuria. It is certainly curious that beyond saying that Japanese traders must be on their guard, the Japanese publicist does not express any hostility towards Russia on this account, and it is also to be noted that throughout the proceedings of the Japanese Diet, which has been exasperated, not a word was whine about Russia's political movements, although the Government's foreign policy was freely criticised. A few years ago indignant politicians would have been breathing slaughter; to-day no one even thinks it worth while to inquire. The whole tone of the nation towards Russia has changed. The papers either refer to her in friendly terms or her doings are ignored as of no importance. The *entente* hardly seems to account altogether for such passivity. Perhaps it is that her attention is attracted elsewhere. At any rate, indifference or suspicion cannot be considered signs of connivance. On the other hand, it is possible and probable that Russia communicated to Japan the steps she was going to take, not with the idea of obtaining the help of Japan to coerce China into submission, but merely as a friendly act. So far as Russia was merely insisting on her rights this knowledge could not be said to be guilty knowledge, although, of course, those who think Russia's action high-handed may think that Japan should have disengaged from it. As a matter of fact, however, Japan is not going out of her way to pick a quarrel with any nation, in spite of the utterances of the Yellow Press in America and elsewhere, and she is certainly not going to be drawn into any dispute which will not bring her any profit. There are signs that the reign of the military government which has swayed Japan for the last few years is drawing to an end. The people are growing restive at the continual subservience of all practical reforms to the needs of the Army and Navy, and at the attempt to bring military methods to bear on domestic affairs. This year will probably see a less autocratic government take its place, to the pacification of foreign alarmists and the well-being of the people.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Saturday, the 15th of April, to be a public holiday.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth's London wire yesterday gave the price of Paris rubber as 6s. Od. per lb.

A correspondent informs us that at least five of the European representatives on the Coronation Committee will be going Home this month.

The Chinese who was struck on the head with a piec of wood in the scuffle when a Chinese man smacked in Des Vignes Road a fortnight ago has died in the hospital.

The *Foochow Echo* announces with much regret the death of Mr. Paul Petrick, a man many years a resident at the port as principal of the Foochow Trading Company.

It is again rumoured, but we do not know on what authority, that Sir Robert Hart is leaving England in April for another visit to the land of his adoption, says the *China Critic*.

Mr. A. Foss, well-known photographer, sends, as specimens, some excellent photographs of the remarkable procession at Canton in connection with the abolition of gambling described in our yesterday's issue.

Twelve cases of small-pox, of which 10 were fatal, were notified in the Colony last week. All were Chinese. The only other cases of communicable disease besides these were one Chinese case of enteric fever and one of relapsing fever.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd April, 1911, shows that of non-Chinese there were 503 to the Library and 156 to the Museum, and of Chinese 216 to the former and 2,411 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 719 persons and the Museum by 2,557.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals —

F. J. Halton, Esq.	... \$20
D. Dorabjee, Esq.	... 15
Lamka & Boggs	... 10
The Pharmacy	... 10
Mrs. Gault Young	... 5

According to the Japanese papers, Mr. H. A. Bush, of Newchwang, has managed to start a company with a capital of 4,000,000 yen, called the Chuan Li Manchurian Development Co., Ltd., in order to purchase from him his rights to various gold and other mining properties in North-East Manchuria, which are again to be resold at a profit to a Company to be started in London called the Concessions Company, Ltd., with a proposed capital of one million pounds. The directors of the C. L. M. D. Co. are as follows: —Messrs. G. G. Brady, exchange broker, Yokohama; H. A. Bush, merchant, Newchwang, China; H. Fulford Bush, merchant, London; A. E. Cooper, merchant, Yokohama; J. R. Geary, General Electric Co., Yokohama; A. Wendell Jackson, financier, London; N. W. McIvor, counsellor-at-law, Yokohama.

The beautiful grounds of "Unkara," Shanghai, now the property of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, are soon to become the property of St. John's University, which is located on adjoining property. "Unkara" is one of the most beautiful gardens in the Far East, the *Shanghai Times* says, and has been brought into its present fine condition through the unremitting care of Mr. Hogg, who has lived there for about forty years. The addition of this property to St. John's University will give this important institution opportunity for growth and development which it has greatly needed for many years. St. John's University is, in many respects, one of the most influential schools established by missionaries in China, and its growth to the present proportions has been a matter of pride to Shanghai residents. The University is heartily to be congratulated on this extension of its property.

Tsingtao has recently sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Richard Wunsch, who died on the 13th instant, after a somewhat prolonged attack of typhus. The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent at Tsingtao writes: —They had received quite a number of cases of this disease among the Chinese and several deaths. Not a few of these had been taken care of at the Faber Memorial Hospital for Chinese, of which Dr. Wunsch had charge, and two of them had died. The disease seems to have appeared in a most virulent form, and he, no doubt, contracted it in his care of those men. Two young businessmen, Germans, also died of the same disease, and one soldier. No further cases have been reported now for some days, and it is hoped that these were only sporadic instances and not the result of an epidemic. Many people who have had the good services of Dr. Wunsch will be greatly grieved at his untimely removal. He was only forty-one years old.

The death is announced of Captain Neil Matheson, a popular commander in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which event took place on the 22nd ult. at the Yokohama General Hospital. The *Japan Gazette* says that Captain Matheson, who was forty-five years of age, was a native of the island of Mull, in the north of Scotland, and had been in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha more than thirteen years, chiefly in command of liners on the Australian and European lines. He had been in indifferent health for about two months. On his arrival from Europe about that time he was relieved of the command of the *Hiuchi-maru* and transferred to a vessel on the Seattle run, but shortly after came on shore, and for a time was staying at the Club Hotel. Captain Matheson sought medical advice, and an examination showed him to be suffering from virulent tuberculosis of the throat. He was admitted to the General Hospital, where his case was considered hopeless, and a fortnight later he succumbed.

Judge Thayer of the United States Court for China leaves for home on the 17th April, and will be absent from Shanghai about six months.

Mr. J. F. Olsen, who has been appointed Commissioner at Canton, is to succeed Mr. H. M. Hillier, as Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, and will leave for the North this week.

The Right Rev. D. João Paulino d'Almeida Castro, Bishop of Macao, after a stay at Singapore for a couple of months on his mission tour, is a passenger to Hongkong by the next German Mail steamer due here on the 6th inst. His Lordship is accompanied by his private secretary, the Rev. Fr. A. M. Monas Sarmiento.

Deep and general regret will be felt at the serious illness of Mr. D. C. Murray, of Messrs. Noel Murray & Co., Shanghai. Mr. Murray has been out of health for some considerable time, and recently he took a trip to Ceylon to recuperate. Last Friday, we understand, he caught a chill and was taken to the General Hospital, where he has since been lying in a precarious condition. Sincere wishes will be felt by innumerable friends for his recovery. —*N. C. Daily News*.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED CARGO THIEF.

One man and three women belonging to a cargo boat were charged with the theft of three bags of flour part of cargo from the s.s. *Hercules* while it was in transit. The prosecution was at the instance of Mr. H. Skott, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence. The case was remanded.

STOWAWAYS.

Three Chinese charged with stowing away from the Dutch East Indies appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax yesterday and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each with hard labour.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Four men and a woman were charged yesterday with assaulting several women in a hair factory at Wanchoi, but the hearing was adjourned, the first two being admitted to bail in \$50 each and the others in \$5 each.

THEFT FROM THE COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

For stealing 28 pounds of flour from the Commissariat Department a Chinese was yesterday committed to prison for one month and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

AN HONEST MISTAKE.

Mr. Rea, warrant officer on H.M.S. *Virago*, prosecuted a rischee coolie for disorderly behaviour. Complainant said that when he left the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute the defendant followed him calling out "pay, pay." He continued this all the way to the Dockyard gates, where a commotion ensued. His Worship thought the defendant had made an honest mistake in believing that complainant was a man who had not paid him his rischee hiru, and in view of the fact that he had been two nights in the cells he would be discharged.

LARCENY.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours in the stocks was passed on a Chinese yesterday who was convicted of stealing \$165 from a rice shop in Queen's Road West.

ABDUCTION.

A Filipino charged with abducting a girl from the Philippines was remanded pending further inquiries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORONATION MEMORIALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong 3rd April, 1911.

DEAR SIR.—It would be as well if any permanent memorial is proposed by the self-constituted Committee that subscribers should give their donations on the strict understanding that the money is devoted solely to the object for which it is subscribed within a certain time; otherwise returned to the donor.

Old residents will remember with regret and even shame the fate of their Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial (Jubilee Road) owing to military objection. A road eventually was built certainly, but not at all the sort of road that the subscribers wanted and paid their money freely to get.

The jealousy of the Civil power by the Military which for a long time withheld the King's Park at Kowloon may also recur to the minds of old residents, albeit that in that instance the public did not eventually suffer. A similar want of co-operation and sympathy was responsible for our town being out in two by the New Naval Yard. To come down to later times it is many years since the public subscribed heavily for relief to the sufferers by the 1906 typhoon and for a typhoon refuge. What has become of the money and where is the refuge? —Yours faithfully,

CARACTACUS.

[A typhoon refuge is in course of construction at Mongkoktau, the cost being defrayed out of the rates.—ED.]

SANITARY BOARD, PLEASE NOTE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I would like to be informed why, when passing the Land Office of this Colony on site, fresh Spring morning, and every other morning, one's nose should be assailed by a frightful odour emanating from the side of this building nearest to the Cathedral when this same building is the Head-quarters of that august body. The Sanitary Board, whose lengthy deliberations fill our newspapers to, sometimes, the exorbitance of much more interesting matter, and whether the honourable gentleman who daily poses this "niffy" corner smells it too, or is there a mistake and it exists only in the mind of this humble sealer?

Why also should the trees opposite the Detention Barracks be daily stripped of their bark by some vandal, possibly the ricksha coolies stationed there?

Why are these things suffered in a Colony owning a Sanitary Board and an Afforestation Department? —Yours,

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message.
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE VALUE OF MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EDICT.

PEKING, April 3rd.

In response to a memorial from Yin Chang, the Minister for War, who is known to have favoured hostilities in the recent crisis with Russia, an extraordinary edict has been issued which gives the Prince Regent the chief command of the forces, and exhorts the Army to remember that the Manchus conquered China and maintained control for three centuries owing to their military efficiency, which was China's only means of maintaining her national domestic security.

This inspiring message has been forwarded privately to the troops.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, April 8th, at 7.45 P.M. in the STATION HOTEL, Kowloon.

Members intending to attend are requested to notify the Undersigned.

T. CHEE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [559]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1911, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1911, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions.

(1) The Article No. 20 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"As remuneration for their services the General Managers shall retain or be paid out of the funds of the Company a salary at the rate of Seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars per annum; and a commission of Five per centum on the net profits of the Company in every year in which the net profits shall amount to Seven per centum of the Capital of the Company."

be amended by eliminating therefrom the words "in which the net profits shall amount to Seven per centum of the Capital of the Company."

in the sixth and seventh lines thereof.

(2) That Article No. 92 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"The Consulting Committee other than the General Managers shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for each year that the net profits amount to Seven per cent. of the Capital of the Company and such remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportion and manner as the Consulting Committee may determine and in default equally."

be struck out and in its stead the following Article 92.

"Each member of the Consulting Committee not being a member of the General Managers' firm shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services the sum of Five Hundred Dollars per annum."

(3) That Article No. 104 of the Articles of Association be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following Article be inserted, namely:—

Article 104.

"All dividends unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the General Managers for the benefit of the Company until claimed, and all dividends unclaimed for five years after having been declared may be forfeited by the General Managers for the benefit of the Company. This clause shall not be deemed to constitute the Company a trustee of unclaimed dividends and no dividends shall bear interest as against the Company and a dividend shall not be deemed a specialty."

(4) That the above Resolutions shall be retrospective in their effect and that the alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company thereby effected shall be deemed to have been effected and to have come into force as on the first day of January, 1910.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1911.

By Order,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CHIYU" MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alengod.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before 18th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSDA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [563]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BUYO" MARU."

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo above.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once to the Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 6th inst. at 10 A.M. will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and damaged Cargo to be left on board and examination of same to be arranged.

K. MATSDA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [564]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. C. WILKS, Esq., who is giving up Housekeeping to Sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY,

the 19th April, 1911, commencing at 2 P.M., at his Residence, 3, Kimberly Villas, Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

HALL STANDS and CHAIRS, PICTURES, STAIR CARPETS and BRASS RODS, SIDEBOARD and MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE by Lane Crawford & Co., EXTENSION DINING TABLE, BOOK CASE and WRITING TABLE with DRAWERS to MATCH DRAWING ROOM SUITE by Powell & Co., PIANO by John Broadwood & Sons, AXMINSTER CARPET and RUGS, ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS, BLACK WOOD WARE CHIMING and OHMOLU CLOCKS, BRASS and BRONZE WARE, CUTLERY and GLASS WARE, ELECTRIC PLATE DINNER and Breakfast Services, BED ROOM SUITE of JAPANESE CARVED CHEERY WOOD, BED ROOM SUITE in CARVED CAMPHOR WOOD, WARDROBES, &c., BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, CARPETS and RUGS, FIRE BRASSIES and FENDERS, AMERICAN ICE CHEST, COAL and GAS STOVES, KITCHEN GEAR, SOLID NICKEL and COPPER, COOKING UTENSILS, a Special Tokio Built RICKSHAW, IRON SAW, PLANTS in Pots, TENNIS NET and ADJUSTABLE POLES, with RATTAN CHETS, LAWN ROLLER, &c.

The Auctioneers beg to call special attention of the above, all being of good quality and in excellent condition, and worthy of attention.

Terms:—As Usual.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [561]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

K K 2236/7-2 cases Confectionery ex
401 M & Co.
S. S. "PALERMO" v. 539 arrived

17/10.

THE above cases are lying in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, at Consignee's risk and expense. Interested parties are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and take delivery as soon as possible.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [562]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 13th April, 1911, at 4.30 o'clock P.M., precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1910, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 4th to the April, 1911, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for Registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.

W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1911. [523]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [492]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911. [493]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. MALCOLM HUNTER LOGAN AS A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM.

PALMER & TURNER.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [546]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned CHAN CHI TONG and CHAN SU CHUN TONG, formerly partners in the SANG WO FIRM of No. 45, Queen's Road, Nathan, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Rattan Dealers and Money Changers, have retired from the said SANG WO FIRM on the 29th day of January, 1911, and all our respective shares and interest in the said SANG WO FIRM have been purchased by the continuing partners thereof. All debts due and owing by the said SANG WO FIRM will be received and paid respectively by the continuing partners, who will carry on the said SANG WO FIRM.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1911. [547]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.—HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION, CHIEF COMMISARY, MANILA, P. I., DECEMBER 31, 1910.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M., April 5th, 1911, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of Frozen Fresh Beef and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of Frozen Fresh Mutton to the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Manila, P. I., during the year ending June 3rd, 1912. The contractor will be required to pay all customs duties. The United States reserves the right to deduct the amount advertised for upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guarantee in the amount of \$20,000 or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bonds and full information furnished on application to this office or to nearest United States Consul. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton for fiscal year, 1912, to be opened April 5th, 1911," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. L. BRAINARD, Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1886, "E."

49TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1911.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Agents issuing the Loan,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [537]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

118

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

APR.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [116]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

TO LET, from the 1st February, 1911, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES CRAIK,

Secretary.

As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

CALVERT'S No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive. 477

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?

1. Government and Municipal Guarantees for the ultimate repayment of principal, at least at par.
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, the largest constituting a Fortune.
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

PREMIUM BONDS

give you these opportunities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS

We sell these bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from £1 to £20.

We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers,
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

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"As Sound as a Bell"

is a phrase suggestive of all-round fitness. It denotes freedom from disease; robustness of constitution; muscular force; and mental energy and vigour. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk.

Thanks To

the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to all men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a superlative degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/- (36 pills), 11/- (56 pills) and 2/9 (66 pills).

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, April 3rd.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

TATEM v. HOWELL.

John Tatem brought action against Frederick Howell, chief bailiff of the Supreme Court, for an account from 24th September, 1905, of the receipts and disbursements of the defendant in respect of the plaintiff's business of a butcher and comprador carried on under the style of the Hongkong Butchery, and for a receiver.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

Mr. Slade said it was admitted that the business of the Hongkong Butchery was started in October, 1895, by the plaintiff, and the defendant advanced a sum of £1,500 to Tatem on terms contained in a written agreement that he should receive half a share of the net profit. The plaintiff's evidence would be that he ran this stall in the market from the very beginning of the opening of the Central Market. The idea was that a European butchery would command a large number of customers among the European community.

Apparently, from the very start the business was a successful one. The plaintiff had nothing to do with the accounts. All he did was to collect the money and pay it over to Howell, who ran the financial part entirely. The business was very well supported from the very beginning and within a month there were between 300 and 400 customers. At the end of that year Howell informed the defendant that they were losing between £300 and £400 a month, and suggested that the business had better close. Tatem could not understand this, as they made no bad debts and he had been paying in some large and substantial sums. However, he made an arrangement with the comprador from whom they had hitherto been buying their meat wholesale, that the comprador should run the business and give them a 3 per cent. commission on the takings. This arrangement came into force in the beginning of March, 1896, and the result of the change was that in the first month, on the 3 per cent. basis, there was a profit of over £450. The business was not merely the selling of fresh meat in the market. Their speciality was the making of sausages and corned meat, while they sold American butter, the Australian article not being imported at that time. This corned beef and sausage business was not carried on wholly in the market stall. The apparatus for making sausages and the plants for corned beef were set up in Mr. Howell's house, where at the beginning of the business Mr. Tatem lodged. That business continued to be carried on at the defendant's house after the comprador took over the whole of the financial side of the business, the arrangement being that they should buy from the comprador such meat as they required for corned and making sausages at the wholesale price, and sell it back at an increased price after the corning and making of sausages. The money the comprador paid monthly consisted of two parts: first off, he paid 3 per cent. on the month's sales, and, secondly, he paid the difference between the wholesale price and the agreed higher price of corned meats and sausages. The comprador continued to carry on this business to the satisfaction of all parties until the month of December, 1895, when he announced that owing to private arrangement he would have to give up the business, but he had two friends who were willing to carry it on. Up to the end of 1896 all the money which Tatem drew from the concern was £100 a month. The whole of the balance of the profit went to pay off the amount which Mr. Howell had advanced. Defendant stated that in addition to the £1,500 which he originally advanced, he had advanced an extra £4,000. The affidavit he had put in showed only £3,500, but now the amount had apparently grown to £4,000. So far as the plaintiff had been able to trace, defendant had paid in not more than £5,000 altogether, and the bank-book showed that he had received £5,300 odd out of the business.

EVIDENCE OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Then came the war with Spain; and the victory of Manila Bay was unquestionably a revelation to the American people of their nearness to the strife of international ambitions in the Far East, and of the impossibility of any longer maintaining an attitude of indifference in regard to the issue of that struggle. With the disappearance of the colonial empire of Spain it was generally recognized that the United States had emerged as a "World Power"; even while its people were discussing whether it would be well to break through their national isolation, that isolation had come to an end. In the exercise of the right of self-defence, the United States had obtained a strategical position in the Pacific from which it could not well retreat, even although the necessities of its maintenance might greatly increase naval and military expenditure. The commerce whose safety had demanded the destruction of the Spanish Fleet at Manila, obviously required also the active participation of the victor in the settlement of the immediate future of China. It was frankly recognized at the time that this country had allowed Great Britain to fight its battle for an open market in China, but that, with its flag flying within six hundred miles of Hongkong, it ought to be able to give that policy something more than a merely nominal support in the future.

In the early part of 1899, Lord Charles Beresford, who had just visited China as the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, was publicly entertained by the American Asiatic Association—an organization which had been recently formed on the lines of the China Association. In their address of welcome to Lord Charles, the Committee of the Association divisioned their belief that the division of China into spheres of hostile political and commercial influence would be a standing menace to the peace of the world, and they desired to give the fullest possible expression of the substantial identity of interests between Great Britain and the United States in supporting the policy of the "Open Door" in China. The oratory of the banquet given in Lord Charles' honour was pitched in this key, and not the least remarkable of the speeches was that made by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the present Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Referring to the action of the American Peace Commissioners in Paris, and their insistence on the retention of the Philippines, Mr. Reid said that those Commissioners were led to a view which, to many, seemed a new departure, and were finally enabled to propose an offer to Spain with the remark that it was the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce—and (continued the speaker), great Protectionist leader the President in and out has been, he sanctioned the declaration, and Protectionist as is the Senate, it ratified the pledge. Under Treaty guarantee Spain is now led to the open door in the Philippines for ten years. Under the most-favoured-nation clause, what is thus secured to Spain could not be easily refused, even if any one desired it, to any other nation; and the door which stands open there for the next ten years will by that time have such a rising tide of trade pouring through it from the awakening East that no man thenceforward can ever close it.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

THE DECLINE IN AMERICA'S ASIATIC TRADE.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

There is a distinct note of pessimism in the view expressed by American commentators on the prospects of their country's trade in Asia. This is the more remarkable when taken in connection with the somewhat aggressive policy of the so-called American group of bankers, not only in claiming participation in pending Chinese railway loans, but in assuming the initiative in some of the largest projected operations in Chinese finance. It is true that the programme of the bankers, backed though it has been, or suggested as it may have been, by the Department of State, has been so far without tangible results. But it must be noted as evidence of a very remarkable change in the attitude of American financiers towards China, that in 1904 the control of the American China Development Company, with its only concession, the construction of the Hankow-Canton Railway, was allowed quickly to pass into the hands of the Belgians, while in six years later participation in a loan, based in part on this same concession, was deemed of sufficient importance to elicit a letter, couched in the imperative mood, to the Regent of China from the President of the United States. Without pursuing this branch of the subject, the fact remains that the somewhat hectic persistence with which American diplomacy has been blocking the placing of the American dollar in China, is in marked contrast with the flagging energy of American export trade.

To have a clear understanding of the present status of the commerce of the United States in the Far East some historical retrospect is required. This Asiatic trade never bulked very largely in the foreign commerce of the Republic. In 1823 it represented a little over 7 per cent. of the total foreign trade; 75 years later it stood for an average of somewhat less than 7 per cent. of that total; and during the last 11 years, owing largely to the growth of the import trade, the average has risen to about 14 per cent. When Germany acquired Kiaochow in 1897 and the Russian fleet occupied the harbour of Port Arthur, American business men interested in Eastern commerce began to feel, for the first time, that the integrity of China was an American interest. They had seen the beginnings of a profitable trade completely wiped out by the French occupation of Madagascar, and in Northern China, which was the chief market for American cotton piece goods, a process of alienation had evidently begun which could end only in the partition of the Chinese Empire.

At first the Government of the United States made very light of the situation, and the then Secretary of State, Mr. John Sherman, professed himself quite unable to see any danger to the commercial interests of the country in the threatening attitude of some of the European Powers towards China. He even went so far as to say:—

"Should it be conceded that China is to be partitioned by the Powers, how pray, is that to interest us materially? The Powers would gladly seize the opportunity to trade with us. Our commercial interests would not suffer, so far as I can see, in the least—quite the contrary. But mercantile opinion began to make itself felt, and to urge on the Government the magnitude of the stake, present and prospective, which America had in maintaining free access to the markets of the Far East. The Chambers of Commerce of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New France passed resolutions and adopted memorials addressed to the President of the United States calling "for the prompt and energetic defense of the existing treaty rights of our citizens in China, and for the preservation and protection of their important commercial interests in that Empire."

EFFECT OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Then came the war with Spain; and the victory of Manila Bay was unquestionably a revelation to the American people of their nearness to the strife of international ambitions in the Far East, and of the impossibility of any longer maintaining an attitude of indifference in regard to the issue of that struggle. With the disappearance of the colonial empire of Spain it was generally recognized that the United States had emerged as a "World Power"; even while its people were discussing whether it would be well to break through their national isolation, that isolation had come to an end. In the exercise of the right of self-defence, the United States had obtained a strategical position in the Pacific from which it could not well retreat, even although the necessities of its maintenance might greatly increase naval and military expenditure. The commerce whose safety had demanded the destruction of the Spanish Fleet at Manila, obviously required also the active participation of the victor in the settlement of the immediate future of China. It was frankly recognized at the time that this country had allowed Great Britain to fight its battle for an open market in China, but that, with its flag flying within six hundred miles of Hongkong, it ought to be able to give that policy something more than a merely nominal support in the future.

EVIDENCE OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Other causes have, of course, been at work, and so far as the cotton industry is concerned, the high price of the raw material has undoubtedly militated against successful American competition in the markets of the Far East. The purchasing power of the Chinese millions has been impaired by the fall in silver, by the demobilization in the copper coinage due to the pecuniary activity of provincial mints, and by other influences which need not be detailed here. Cheap Japanese imitations, usually described as "execrable," have thus had an exceptional opportunity to oust the more expensive fabrics, and the making of native cloth in the homes of the people has received a new impetus, to the manifest advantage of the market for Indian and Japanese yarn.

In the other leading article of American export to China—kerosene oil—the decline has been almost equally marked, but here the Standard Oil Company is plainly putting up a fight for the American product whose issue it would be rash to predict. How bitterly the contest has been waged may be gathered from the fact that while the 65,705,865 gallons of illuminating oil exported to China from the United States in 1909 were valued at \$5,930,694, the 24,019,462 gallons exported in 1910 were valued at only \$5,365,269. But it is probably true, as the author of an article on "American Defeat in the Pacific" gloomily remarks, in the two items where the decline is noted by the American Government—namely, cotton and oil—India, Russia, and the Dutch Settlements have profited by nearly the whole of America's loss. The further result is equally true that "in steel and machinery Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium have taken the trade. It is mainly in the control of industrial development in China by European capital that America has been defeated in the Chinese market since the Russo-Japanese War."

It is very much of a commonplace, for everybody but Americans apparently, that the trade follows the loan, so that, because the money came from Europe, China's orders for steel and railway machinery, mining machinery, arsenal equipments, woolen, cotton, and silk spinning and weaving machinery, leather making and mining machinery, and also equipment for steel plants and iron works, have been placed in Europe. How it will be should the present ambitious plans for lending American money to China ever mature remains to be seen, especially as there is always the off-chance, as in the recent case of a large transaction between American bankers and Bolivia, that the loan would be promptly transferred to London.

Outside of China, the only exception to this steady decline in American exports which has taken place of late years in Asiatic markets is found in British India. Including the Straits Settlements, our Bureau of Statistics credits to the British East Indies in 1906 American exports valued at \$3,025,110. In 1908 there was an increase to \$11,576,659; in 1909 a recession to \$9,709,232, and in 1910 a recovery to \$10,002,167. To Japan, on the other hand, American exports have declined from \$34,059,798 in 1905 to \$33,624,781 in 1908, \$23,471,837 in 1909, and \$26,566,178 in 1910. Side by side with this process there has been going on an increase in American imports from \$4,916,650 in 1905 to \$5,774,281 in 1908, \$6,597,421 in 1909, we have imports valued at \$20,916,650, showing what is called here an "adverse" balance of trade of \$136,942,369. Japan sent us last year goods valued at

which seems to have been promptly forgotten by all concerned. But, meanwhile, the representatives of American commerce in the Far East had been awakening to their growing opportunities no less than to the increasing probability that these might be nipped by the untimely frost of protected "spheres of influence." In was noted, in a communication from the American Association of China to the parent association in New York, dated January 18, 1899, that Great Britain and Japan "are in hearty accord with the United States in interest and sentiment; and a combined and vigorous presentation by our respective Governments of our claim to equal rights would, we feel satisfied, be all that is required to secure a due regard for them." The president of the association was pronounced that the importance of the China trade, and especially that of the Northern Provinces, was inadequately appreciated by the mass of his fellow-countrymen. In regard to the principal article hitherto finding a market there, a table was enclosed showing the value and quantity of American imports of cotton fabrics into China in 1887 and 1897, compared with the similar product of Great Britain. An increase within ten years was shown of not less than 121 per cent. in quantity and 59 per cent. in value, representing 35 per cent. of the total value of such fabrics imported into China. It is interesting to note that the disproportionate increase in quantity of American plain cotton goods imported was adduced as a proof that American manufacturers were competing with Manchester in lower-grade goods which formerly they did not touch. That is to say, whereas in 1887 America had contented herself with simply exporting the surplus of her domestic manufactures, she was, by 1897, laying herself out for direct competition with the Lancashire export trade.

But alas for expectations! Against 4,145,971 pieces of American grey cloth, say, 165,000,000 yards, exported to China in 1897, the total export of the same fabric for the calendar year 1910 was only 65,500,000 yards. It is true that the average of the last ten years has been considerably higher than this, and that there was a time when it seemed possible that in plain cotton cloth America was to challenge the supremacy of Great Britain in the Chinese market. In 1905 12,565,093 pieces of plain cotton of American origin were imported into China, as against 13,548,025 pieces of British origin. In 1909 the figures were 8,544,165 pieces of American goods against 12,765,227 pieces of British. But as Sir Alexander Hoare, the Acting Commercial Attaché to H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, has shown in a luminous report on the subject, while the normal demand for these goods in China might be placed at 17,000,000 pieces per annum, the actual import for 1905 amounted to 27,724,980 pieces, and that for 1906 was 20,247,223 pieces. During these two years, therefore, the excess imported over the already established average was 18,468,499 pieces, more than enough to suffice for the whole consumption of 1907. The stocks left unsold in Shanghai at the end of 1906 proved the correctness of those deductions, and the larger proportion of the cotton piece goods left in warehouse were American.

Forgetfulness of these facts has added superfluous gloom to some recent comments on the subject here. That is to say, the decline of American trade in China is not correctly indicated by a bald statement of the export figures for the last ten years. These reached a maximum of \$56,600,000 in 1905, falling to \$29,900,000 in 1906, and steadily dwindling to the \$16,710,299 of the last calendar year. As a matter of fact, more than half the value of the cotton goods exports to China in 1905 and 1906—valued at \$33,500,000 and \$16,700,000 respectively—should be distributed over the three succeeding years, and the losses which they entail may in part account for the low estate of the trade at the present moment.

EFFECT OF DEAR MONEY.

Other causes have, of course, been at work, and so far as the cotton industry is concerned, the high price of the raw material has undoubtedly militated against successful American competition in the markets of the Far East. The purchasing power of the Chinese millions has been impaired by the fall in silver, by the demobilization in the copper coinage due to the pecuniary activity of provincial mints, and by other influences which need not be detailed here. Cheap Japanese imitations, usually described as "execrable," have thus had an exceptional opportunity to oust the more expensive fabrics, and the making of native cloth in the homes of the people has received a new impetus, to the manifest advantage of the market for Indian and Japanese yarn.

In the other leading article of American export to China—kerosene oil—the decline has been almost equally marked, but here the Standard Oil Company is plainly putting up a fight for the American product whose issue it would be rash to predict. How bitterly the contest has been waged may be gathered from the fact that while the 65,705,865 gallons of illuminating oil exported to China from the United States in 1909 were valued at \$5,930,694, the 24,019,462 gallons exported in 1910 were valued at only \$5,365,269. But it is probably true, as the author of an article on "American Defeat in the Pacific" gloomily remarks, in the two items where the decline is noted by the American Government—namely, cotton and oil—India, Russia, and the Dutch Settlements have profited by nearly the whole of America's loss. The further result is equally true that "in steel and machinery Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium have taken the trade. It is mainly in the control of industrial development in China by European capital that America has been defeated in the Chinese market since the Russo-Japanese War."

It is very much of a commonplace, for everybody but Americans apparently, that the trade follows the loan, so that, because the money came from Europe, China's orders for steel and railway machinery, mining machinery, arsenal equipments, woolen, cotton, and silk spinning and weaving machinery, leather making and mining machinery, and also equipment for steel plants and iron works, have been placed in Europe. How it will be should the present ambitious plans for lending American money to China ever mature remains to be seen, especially as there is always the off-chance, as in the recent case of a large transaction between American bankers and Bolivia, that the loan would be promptly transferred to London.

Outside of China, the only exception to this steady decline in American exports which has taken place of late years in Asiatic markets is found in British India. Including the Straits Settlements, our Bureau of Statistics credits to the British East Indies in 1906 American exports valued at \$3,025,110. In 1908 there was an increase to \$11,576,659; in 1909 a recession to \$9,709,232, and in 1910 a recovery to \$10,002,167. To Japan, on the other hand, American exports have declined from \$34,059,798 in 1905 to \$33,624,781 in 1908, \$23,471,837 in 1909, and \$26,566,178 in 1910. Side by side with this process there has been going on an increase in American imports from \$4,916,650 in 1905 to \$5,774,281 in 1908, \$6,597,42

INTIMATIONS

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AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000
i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Hongkong.

Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns,

7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddie,
Shanghai.Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.,
Master S. West, Hongkong.Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.-
Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.-
Comdr. J. M. Barker, Hongkong.Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400,
i.h.p., Comdr. H. Lyons, Shanghai.Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340,
Master W. Smith, Hongkong.Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400,
Comdr. H. R. Yeale, Shanghai.Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6
guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Heath-
cote, Hongkong.Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns,
7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas,
en route to Singapore.Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns
4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. B. J. D. Gay
V.C., Hongkong.Aart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons 6 guns,
4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. S. Monroe,
Hongkong.Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,
5,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Heathcote,
Hongkong.Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns,
i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar,
cruising.Kinsha, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200,
Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyons, Yangtze.Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400
i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. F. A. Reyne, Hongkong.Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-
Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B.,
C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000,
Capt. G. C. Taylor, Hongkong.Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p.
22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O.

Singapore.

Moorthie, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns
i.h.p. 800, Lieut.-Comdr. G. P. Leith,
Hongkong.Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,000 tons, turbine,
Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.,
Hongkong.Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.
Lieut.-Comdr. Claude Hilliersen-Woodward,
R.N., Yangtze.Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,
6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. Lambe, Hongkong.Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.
Lieut.-Comdr. James A. O. Douglas, West
Eiver.Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. J. J. Southby,
Hongkong.Snipe, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns 240 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. Malcolm Murray, Yangtze.Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p.
6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hong-
kong.Tumur, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns,
Commodore Byres, Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800

Lieut.-Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-
Comdr. M. B. Ballard-Hamilton, Shanghai.Vimarc, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns
6,300 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Harold D. Adis-
tral, Hongkong.Waterwitch, surveying ship, 520 tons, 450 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Hongkong.Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6
guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. B.
Hastford, Hongkong.The CHRONICLE covers the notable events
of the last half century in the Far East together
with the Texts of all the most important Treaties
concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia,
the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations,
Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamps,
Postal Guide, Signal Code, Chinese
Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and
Measures, and other Commercial Information
including:—

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin,
1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859;
Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation
of Customs Duties, 1869; Chefoo,
1870, with Additional Article; Opium Con-
vention, 1866; Chungking Convention, 1891;Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burmah Con-
vention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898;Weihsien, 1898; Convention, Commercial;
Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention,
1904.France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;
Tientsin, 1885; Conventions, 1886, 1887 and
1896; Frontier Trade Regulations.United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional,
1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894

Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880;

Kiaochow Convention, 1898; Railways and
Mining Concession, 1898.Japan—Shimoneseki, 1895; Liaotung Con-
vention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Port
1896; Supplementary Commercial, 1903.Russia—St. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land
Trade, 1881.

Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and
Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Dual Convention, 1895;

Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United

States, Extradition Treaty, 1886; Great

Britain (Alliance), 1903; Russia (Peace
Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876;

Japan, 1904 and 1905; United States, 1882;

Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SWEDEN

Great Britain, 1856, 1899 and 1909; France,
1893 and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899.

Great Britain and France, Siames Frontier

Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention,
1899.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

TRADE REGULATIONS

China, Japan, Siam, Corea.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Orders in Council for Government of H.E.M.'s
Subjects in China and Corea, and in SiamHales of H.E.M.'s Subjects and other
Subjects in China, &c.; Tables of Court and
Crown Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hong-
kong; Malaya States Federation Agreement;Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Adminis-
trative Rules; Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regu-
lations for the Consular Courts of UnitedStates; United States Consular and Court
Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai;

Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences;

Trade Marks, and Letters Patent; Fees; Port
Regulations for China; Harbour Regulations
for Japan.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, al-
though condensed in every possible manner, con-
tinue every year more pages.It was years ago immensely pronounced to
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and improved in every way, the price is still
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.
RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, March 22.

Por value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Feb. 22	Dividends	Por value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Feb. 22	Dividends
1/6 paid	Alor-Pongau ...		1/6 paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	8.5.0
2/ fy.	Anglo-Johore ...	1/6	2/ fy.	Moritnau ...	5/8
17/6	Bako ...	10	2/ fy.	Meriton Syndicate ...	
fy.	Banteng ...		14/	Mount Austin ...	
fy.	Batu Caves ...	105%	10	Narborough Est. ...	
fy.	Batu Kawan ...		2/ fy.	North Hummock ...	
fy.	Batu Tiga ...	10%	2/ fy.	Padding Java ...	15% '10
fy.	Beranang Selangor ...	3%	10/	Pandai Jhere ...	3/7
fy.	Bernam Parak ...	100%	10/	Putaling ...	2.19.0 200% '10
fy.	Do. Ordinary ...	100%	10/	Peleph (Johore) ...	
fy.	Bidor ...		12/6	Perak ...	8/ 124% '10
fy.	Blands Selangor ...		12/6	Ratanaf ...	10% '09
fy.	Bukit Cloth ...		12/6	Rombia ...	1.7.6
fy.	Bukit Kajang ...	21.00	64%	Rin ...	
fy.	Bukit Mortajam ...		10	R. Est. of Krian ...	
fy.	Bukit Rajah ...	14.10.0	50%	R. of Johore ...	
fy.	Bukit Selangor ...		10	Ragan ...	11.0.0 50% '10
fy.	Castlefield ...	6.5.0	74%	Seafeld ...	6.10.0 15% '10
fy.	Chankat Salak R. and Tin ...		10	Selangor ...	2.18.6 225% '10
fy.	Chersonese ...	4/-	10	Selat Rubber ...	
fy.	Cheviot ...		10	Sempah ...	
fy.	Cicely Ordinary ...	2.8.0	100%	Sendaya ...	1.12.8pm
fy.	Coisold Malay ...	2.8.0	102%	Seremban ...	4.12.6 15% '10
fy.	Damansara ...	1.4.0	50%	Serangoon ...	
fy.	Enih, Solangor ...	7.7.3	50%	Shelford ...	3.17.8 10% '10
fy.	Fed. Selangor ...		10	Sigintang (N. S.) ...	

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BENVENUE, British str., 2,505, K. Kroh, 3rd April—London and Singapore 23rd March, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CEYLON MAIL, Japanese str., 5,063, F. L. Fyne, 2nd April—Maj 23rd Mar., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha
KOWLOON, German str., 1,459, M. Vespe, 2nd April—Chinkung 27th March, General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.
LAELIA, British str., 1,940, Frampton, 3rd April—Saigon 29th March, General and Vice—Wo Po Sing.
LINAN, British str., 1,500, C. C. Williams, 2nd April—Shanghai 30th March, General—Buderus & Swire.
LOONGOON, German str., 1,971, W. Vigeln, 3rd April—Saigon 30th March, Vice—Hamburg-Amerika Line.
PREUSSEN, German str., 5,114, L. Bahl, 3rd April—Shanghai 31st March, General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
3rd April.
Ceylon Mail, Japanese str., for Singapore
Haiton, British str., for Swatow.
Mexico Mail, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Scandia, British str., for Amoy.
Vestfold, Norwegian str., for Hoichow.

DEPARTURES.

3rd April.
CRESCENT, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
HSIN CHANG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KOWLOON, German str., for Canton.
LINAN, British str., for Canton.
TIENTON, British str., for Canton.
TJINOBAS, Dutch str., for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Benvenue, from London, &c., Mr. E. Sut-
ter.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. *Chiyo Maru* has sailed from Shanghai, and is due to arrive here today at daylight.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Ais* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama en route to Hongkong on the 3rd instant, being due to arrive at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Mongolia* sailed from San Francisco on the 21st for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 21st instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Empire* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 28th ult. for Timor, Manila and this port.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 22nd ultimo p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The L.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig*, carrying the German Mails with date from Berlin of the 8th ult. left Singapore on the 2nd inst. at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant, at 9 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Namang* from Colombo and the Straits left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Kunang* left Colombo for the Straits and Hongkong on 29th ultimo, and is due here about the 14th inst.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The H.A. Line str. *Svea* left Singapore on the 22nd ultimo p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The Mogul Line str. *Paham* left United Kingdom on the 12th ultimo for Hongkong via Straits.

The str. *Ichia* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 7th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* from Thomas arrived at Yokohama on the 24th ultimo, and left again for this port via Kobe and Manila, and is expected to arrive here on the 11th inst.

The Ooij Wijk & Co. str. *Peking* left Port Said on the 24th ultimo, and is expected here on the 21st instant.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Mr. 3rd—*Indraevi*, Sachsen, 7th—Mennon, Sveia, 10th—*Acarnnon*, Monmouthshire, 14th—*Bavaria*, Caledonian, China, *Dacra*, Sicilia, *Thessal*, Arcadia, 17th—*Jason*, Lohian, *Prinz Ludwig*, 21st—*Heil*, Heil, *Meiloma*, *Maru*, *Segovia*, *Armenia*, *Nekar*, *Turane*, 24th—*Alvania*, *Barossa*, *Cardigan*, *Fylon*, *Katima*, *Tydeus*, *Yandae*, 28th—*Bonvoir*, *Enceladus*, *Cardiganus*, *Kawachi*, *Maru*, *Nicomedes*, *Nippon*, *Pathan*, *Peking*, *Saxonia*, *Sumatra*, *Indraevi*, *Wakasa*, *Maru*, *St. Cather*, *Cyclops*, *Kitano*, *Maru*, *Sithonia*, *The*, *Yorke*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
Mr. Jst—*Meinan*, *Miyazaki Maru*, *Slesie*, *Shimosa*.

VESSELS ON THE BEACH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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THE Steamship

"DELHI," Captain H. S. Bradshaw, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from the for Bombay and Colombo on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's str. "MONGOLIA" 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, Tea and cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the S.S. "ARABA" due in London on the 26th May 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
D. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1911.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	BERTE ¹	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	-	C. R. Longdon, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	-	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon
BORNEO	BORNEO	Brit. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 19th inst.
BERGAVIA	CATHAY	Ger. str.	-	H. Kruse	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th May.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 20th inst.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	REHINPELS	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eelbo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Rassau	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th May.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ALESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	F. L. Sommer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	KAMO MARU	Ger. str.	-	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at D'light
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	-	K. Wilhelm	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	AKI MARU	Jan. str.	-	Raleigh	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th May, at D'light
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	-	B. Archibald	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	AUSTRIA	Ger. str.	-	-	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 14th inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	SAIN'S PATRICK	Brit. str.	-	-	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 7th inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	EMPERESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	-	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th inst., at 7 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	-	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon
CHICAGO MARU	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at D'light
CHICAGO MARU	TAMIA MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon
CHICAGO MARU	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	STRATHARDLE	Brit. str.	-	-	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	STRATHARDLE	Brit. str.	-	-	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 8th inst., at 5 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	MANCHURIA	Am. str.	-	-	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 1 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	HERCULES	Am. str.	-	-	POET & ASIATIC S. CO.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
CHICAGO MARU	TAIYAN	Am. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	-	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
CHICAGO MARU	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	-	-	WILCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at D'light
CHICAGO MARU	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	-	-	WILCHERS & CO.	On 12th May, at Noon.
CHICAGO MARU	MISHIMA MARU	Ger. str.	-	-	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Ger. str.	-	-	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 11 A.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 19th inst., at 1 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	WILCHERS & CO.	On 6th inst., at Noon
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 5th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 7th inst., at M'night
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 8th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 11th inst., at Noon
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	TO-MORROW, at 11 A.M.	On 12th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	WILCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 13th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	OLOF WIJ & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	MELCHERS & CO.	About end of April.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	WILCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	On 7th inst., at 11 A.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	On 11th inst., at 11 A.M.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	TO-MORROW, at Noon.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 12th inst.
CHICAGO MARU	DUYO MARU	Jap. str.	-	-	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHICAGO						

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
London and ANTWERP	PALAWAN	11 AM, 5th	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	11 AM, 5th		
VIENNA, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. R. Longden, E.N.E.	April	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SICILIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. W. Watkins	About 8th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASAYE	About 13th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI		Capt. Owen Jones, E.N.E.	April
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Neon, 15th	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	BORNEO	About 19th	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	Capt. W. H. S. Hall	April	

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th April, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKING"	On 5th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 8th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 11th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS.	"TAYUAN"	On 12th April, 4 P.M.
CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS.	"TAYUAN"	On 12th April, 4 P.M.
BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"ANHUI"	On 13th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 18th April, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.	"LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHEAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [10]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. S. Beach	TUESDAY, 4th April, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Fassmore	FRIDAY, 7th April, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodges	TUESDAY, 11th April, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMERS	WEDDAY	SUNDAY	5th April, at 11 A.M.	9th April, at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans			

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 6th April, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 8th April, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 11th April, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 15th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Port, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGER. [15]

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCHIFFAHTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Bases to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SUEVIA ... 7th April

S.S. BAYERN ... 20th April

S.S. FRIEDFELS ... 6th May

S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th May

S.S. SAVONIA ... 4th June

S.S. SAXONIA ... 15th June

FOR HAVE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:

S.S. PREUSSEN ... 4th April

FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

S.S. ALESIA ... 14th April

FOR HAVE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

S.S. RHEINELS ... 20th April

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVE & HAMBURG:

S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 28th April

FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANWERP:

S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 10th May

FOR HAVE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:

S.S. SUEVIA ... 10th May

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

NIPPUN YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

TONS.

SAILING DATES.

TANGO MARU 8,000 WED'DAY, 12th April, at Daylight

KAMO MARU 9,000 WED'DAY, 26th April, at Daylight

AKI MARU 7,000 WED'DAY, 10th May, at Daylight

SADO MARU 7,000 SATURDAY, 25th April, from KOME

TAMBA MARU 7,000 TUESDAY, 25th April, at Moon.

ISAWA MARU 7,000 TUESDAY, 23rd April, at 4 P.M.

NIKKO MARU 6,000 FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon.

KUMANO MARU 6,000 FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon.

CEYLON MARU 6,000 TUESDAY, 4th April, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA 7,000 APRIL, 1911

KOBE and YOKOHAMA 6,000 WED'DAY, 12th April, at Noon.

MISHIMA MARU 9,000 THURSDAY, 13th April, at 10 A.M.

COLOMBO MARU 5,000 WED'DAY, 12th April, at Noon.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. * Cargo only. * Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

TO MARSEILLES and LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer
TANGO MARU	8,000	12th April	1st Class S 550.00
KAMO	9,000	26th April	2nd Class S 325.00
AKI	7,000	10th May	3rd Class S 360.00
MISHIMA	9,000	24th May	old str. 1st Class S 540.00
KAGA	7,000	7th June	2nd Class S 330.00

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TAMBA MARU 7,000 25th April.

AWA 7,000 23rd May.

INABA 7,000 20th June.

To London via New York: 1st Class S 260

via St. Lawrence: 1st Class S 259

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. [14]

RODI & WIENENBERGER.

A.-G.
PFORZHEIM i.B.

THE Undersigned Agent keeps a STOCK of Genuine Rolled Gold Jewelleries: Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Watch-Chains, etc.

FOR INSPECTION INVITES:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
TELEPHONE 960, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

51-41

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Prinz Ludwig*, with the German Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at 6.00 a.m., and may be expected here on Thursday, the 6th inst., at about 9.00 a.m.

The *Chijo Maru*, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

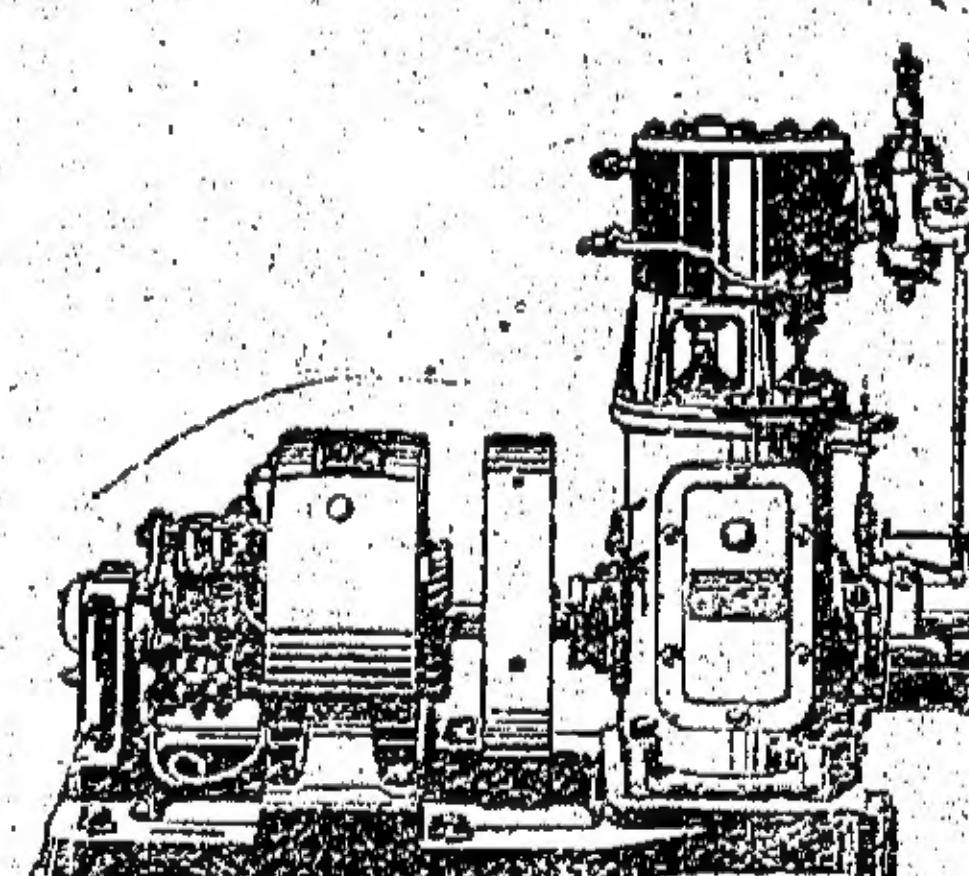
The *Tourane*, with the French Mail left Singapore on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 10th inst.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Hoikow	Westfold	Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hoikow	Tuesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Macassar	Wallon Hall	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay	Ceylon Maru	Tuesday, 4th, NOON
Singapore	Perseus	Tuesday, 4th, NOON
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Malin, Cebu and Ilolo	Taming	Tuesday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon	Seang Bee	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Aping	Soshu Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Patowan	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Choribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjimahi	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Choyang	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sunqiang	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Luctow	Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M. Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M. Wednesday, 5th, 1.15 P.M. Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M. Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.)
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Choyang	Friday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Friday, 7th, 7.00 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Aldenham	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 4.00 P.M. Printed Matter and Samples 5.00 P.M. Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. Saturday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Saturday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Empress of China	Saturday, 8th, 4.15 P.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters 6.00 P.M. Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M. Monday, 10th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Ilolo	Loongsang	Chinkua
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Manchuria	Saturday, 8th, 6.00 P.M. Registration 4.15 P.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters 6.00 P.M. Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M. Monday, 10th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Haimun	
Swatow	Zafro	
Manila, Cebu and Ilolo	Namsong	
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Haifang	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tean	
Manila, Cebu and Ilolo	Tango Maru	

W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD.,
QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF:

- A.—Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or by Belt.
- B.—Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Charactor Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or in any other manner.
- C.—Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.
- D.—Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.
- E.—Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric Motors or by Belt.
- F.—Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.
- G.—Vertical Oil Engines.
- H.—Allen-Picard, Piotot Water Turbines.



Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery.

Apply to:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS,
14, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[37]

King George IV
Liqueur Whisky
A Distiller Company Ltd
Edinburgh

A VERY MELLOW AND WHOLESOME
WHISKY.

Connoisseurs prefer it to any other.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 3rd.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/94
Bank Bills, on demand 1/94
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/94
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/94
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/94
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/94

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2/62
Credits, at 60 days' sight 2/62

ON GERMANY—
On demand 1/83

ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/38

Credits, at 60 days' sight 4/48

ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer 13/34

Bank, on demand 13/34

ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer 13/34

Bank, on demand 13/34

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 7/34

Private, 30 days' sight 7/34

ON YOKOHAMA—On demand 8/34

ON MANILA—On demand—Pesos 8/34

ON SINGAPORE—On demand 7/34

ON BATAVIA—On demand 10/7/34

ON HATHONG—On demand 14/7/34

ON SAIGON—On demand 1/7/34

ON BANGKOK—On demand 8/34

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.10

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael \$57.70

BAE SILVER, per oz. 24/44

SUBSIDARY COINS.

per cent

Chinese 20 cents pieces 37.13 discount

Chinese 10 " 37.35 "

Hongkong 20 " 37.00 "

Hongkong 10 " 37.28 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 3RD, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	(\$885, sales \$855.)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$80, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	1/2 div. sel.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	1/2
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	5/2
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinn'g & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	55, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	48.
Lau-Kung-Mow C. Spinn'g & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	53.
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$5	89.
DOGS AND WHALES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	51, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	55, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$52	\$52	52, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	65, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	94, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	85.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	35.65, sales
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	200.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	23, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	107.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pts. 10	Pts. 10	51. buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	all	51, buyers
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	51, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	57, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	124, sellers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$20	120.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	355, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	152. buy.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	845.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$80	207.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	94, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	68, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	43, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$30	247, buyers
MINING.				
Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fr. 250	all	3700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	223, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	31.
Philippines Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	35.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	314.